

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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619393

25X1

COUNTRY East Germany  
SUBJECT Chlorbuna N Production

REPORT

DATE DISTR. 4 May 1954

NO. OF PAGES 1 25X1

DATE OF INFO.

REQUIREMENT

PLACE ACQUIRED

REFERENCES 25X1

This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

1. No information is available concerning the processing of Chlorbuna N into coatings for sea mines and submarines or pertinent work being done at Lackfabrik Bohne und Hermann at 43 Rankestrasse in Dresden N 30.
2. The designation Chlorbuna has been used as an analogy for the word Chlorkautschuk indicating that buna instead of natural rubber has gone into the product concerned. The meaning of the letter N following the designation of the product could not be ascertained. The official designation used at Bunawerke Schkopau is Chlorbuna W.
3. Chlorbuna is produced from Buna S, Plastikator No 32, chloroform and chlorine gas. Buna S is a synthetic rubber produced by emulsion polymerization of butadiene and styrene. Perbunan or Buna N, which is made by the polymerization of acrylonitrile with butadiene, are not used. Buna S, which has many valuable properties, is also very suitable as an electric insulator. The exact composition of Plastikator No 32 could not be ascertained. It is obtained from mineral oil products and is a light yellow liquid: Specific gravity 0.89; viscosity 6,000 to 14,000 centipoises at a temperature of 80° C. Plastikator No 32 is also used for the manufacture of noncorrosive coatings and as a softening agent for natural rubber. In the process of manufacturing Chlorbuna, chloroform is used as a chlorine-resistant solvent. Chlorbuna W is obtained by solving one part Buna S and two parts Plastikator No 32 in chloroform and processing the resulting mixture, after treatment with 58 percent chlorine, in an autoclave.
4. Dr. Grimm (fmu) and Dipl. Ing. Timm (fmu) are known to be engaged in the production of Chlorbuna. Names of other persons engaged in this work could not be ascertained. Until about mid-1952, the above mentioned engineers were engaged in the development and erection of the Chlorbuna manufacturing plant. The production of Chlorbuna was started in the summer of 1952 at a rate of 7 to 10 tons per month. The plant is located in a new building referred to as G 60.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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